

Kentucky

Lexington, Jan.

Gazette.

No. 2.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1835.

Vol. 50

COURT EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

JORDAN'S ROW, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
THE public are respectfully informed, that this establishment is now in complete operation, and gentlemen can be furnished with private *Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers*, upon the shortest notice, and with all the luxuries which the market may afford. Preparations have been made to keep on hand an extensive supply of *Fresh and Pickled Oysters*, during the approaching season. The Bar is stocked with the *choicest Liquors*, and will, at all times, be supplied with *Metcalfe's best Beer*, &c. The proprietor intends to spare neither pains nor expense to render the establishment worthy of public patronage; and as his whole attention will be devoted to the business, he hopes a continuance of their liberality.

A reading-room is attached, where will be kept on file, the different papers of the city, together with the Louisville Price Current, where merchants can have an opportunity of receiving such information as may be required. Several literary papers will shortly be added.

Oct. 1, 1834.—39-14

Metcalfe's Beer!!!

THE Subscriber receives regularly every week, at his Porter House, corner of Water & Main cross streets, the above article from Louisville. Its superiority, ("for it cannot be beat") over any other at present brewed in the West, entitles it to a fair trial by the lovers of the wholesome beverage.

As good liquors as the city affords can be had always at the bar free from adulteration.

Families supplied with beer on the most reasonable terms, also, Baltimore Oysters by the keg or dozen low for cash.

HENRY MC COURT.

Lex., Nov. 17, 1834.—46-14.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving an additional supply of GOODS, suitable for the season; among which are

Clothes; Cassimeres; Cassinets; Blunks; Merinoes; Calicoes; Bolting Cloths; Carpetings; Flowered Paper, for Rooms and Passages;

Together with FIFTY PACKAGES of UNBLEACHED COTTONS; Bed Ticking, and Unbleached Goods.

Merchants and others who purchase by the piece, will be offered inducements.

J. TILFORD & CO.

No. 49, Main st. Lexington, Ky. P. S. A further supply of FUR CAPES, TIPPETS, GLOVES, COLLARS, Gentlemen's CAPS, &c. &c. J. T. & Co.

Nov. 28, 1834.—47-4

New Goods.

WILLIAM TUCKER,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his old stand near the lower end of the upper Market House, a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting in part of the following articles:

Scarlet, red, white, green and yellow flannels, Steel-mixed Satinets,

Cotton drillings and Umbrellas,

Bed tickings and Children's socks assorted,

Apron Checks and furniture, do

Black, brown, and green bombazets,

3-4 and 4-4 bleached and brown shirtings,

Worsted and Cotton suspens'rs,

Plaid, Madras and cotton flag hkers,

Genit's silk bandana do, new style,

Ladies' and gentlemen's beaver, silk and woolen gloves,

Merino, worsted, and chintz shawls,

Worsted and cotton hose and half hose,

Ladies' and gentlemen's Tartan and Circassian plaid cloaks,

New print, plaid gingham,

Super belt ribbons, bobbinet lace assorted,

Plain and figured book, swiss, jacquet and muslin,

Gilt coat, and vest buttons, coat moulds, pearl and bone buttons,

Back, dressing, fine ivory, side and turn top combs,

Ladies' and misses, pruned morocco shoes, and boots, large size,

Men's and boys for and seal skin caps and fur hats,

Men's boots and children's shoes assorted,

Patent thread and cotton balls, Roan's working floss,

Fins, and netting pins, needles assorted,

GLASS WARE

Groceries, Queen'sware, and Hardware, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, superior qualities of Coffee,

Sugar rock candy, assorted, liquorice ball,

Almonds, filberts, English walnuts, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, rose ginger, allspice, pepper, mustard, cayenne pepper, chocolate, indigo, madder, alum, copperas, snuff, &c. &c.

FRUITS,

Green Apples, Prunes, Raisons, Figs, Lemons, preserved Limes, Dates, &c. &c.

FRESH OYSTERS,

And many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold unusually low for cash, or bartered for country produce,

ALSO,

Two FINE HORSES, one a Sumpter Filly, for sale,

WM. TUCKER.

Nov. 25—45.

GUNSMITHING.

FEELING grateful for past favors I take this method of returning my thanks to the public and inform them that I still reside at my old stand on high street, two doors above Col. A. Stephen's residence, where all work in my line of business, will be done with accuracy and despatch. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited.

SILAS SMITH.

An industrious journeyman, will meet with constant employment and liberal wages. S. S. Lex., Dec. 5th, 1834.—48-3.

A VALUABLE FARM TO RENT, NEAR the Turnpike Bridge on the Ioworks road, 6 miles from Lexington; well calculated for a stock farm. Enquire at John P. Higbee's tavern in Lexington (formerly kept by Mrs. Brooks).

Nov. 28—47-14

MILLINERY STORE.

MRS. CLOUD has just received, and now offers for sale, a very handsome assortment of FASHIONABLE BONNETS; consisting, in part, of the

STAPLE AND FANCY

MERCHANDISE,

purchased by himself in New York and Philadelphia, with much care and labour. He hopes his former customers will travel a few doors lower than his old stand, for which he promises to make them a liberal compensation.

The greater proportion of his stock is entirely FRESH, FASHIONABLE, and CHEAP, and he thinks it unnecessary to specify the variety comprising the assortment; but assures the public he will exhibit to them as desirable articles as can be procured in the city.

Lexington, Nov. 1st 1834.—43-14

BLACKSMITHING.

THE public are respectfully informed, that JOSIAH ENNIS, the late partner of John R. Shaw, has commenced the BLACKSMITHING on the corner of Hill & Main-cross streets, where he intends carrying on in all of its various branches, and will be happy to visit on his friends and the public generally. His work, shall be executed in a faithful manner, and he hopes by strict attention to every department of their business, and spare no trouble of expense to please, they hope to receive a share of patronage.

T. K. LAYTON & CO.

HAVING purchased of Capt. J. Shrock his stock of LUMBER & GROCERIES, they intend to keep constantly on hand, at the same stand, on short street, between the Court House and Jail, a large and neat assortment of the very best articles in both branches of business. Their present stock has been well selected.

BRICK & BRICK WORK.

THEY will, as heretofore, continue the BRICK MAKING AND LAYING BUSINESS. They have on hand a large assortment of BRICK and other materials, of the best quality, which will enable them to commence building as early in the Spring as the weather will permit. Thankful for past favors, and as they determine to pay strict personal attention to every department of their business, and spare no trouble of expense to please, they hope to receive a share of patronage.

T. K. LAYTON & CO.

Nov. 23-34

NOTICE.

AS my wife Jane Rhorer, has left my bed and board, without cause or provocation from me, and having contracted debts a considerable amount in my name since her elopement, and without my consent; I hereby forswear all her sons from harboring or dealing with said Jane Rhorer, nor will I, in any case, pay debts contracted by her.

HENRY RHORER.

NOTICE.

B. W. HIGBEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL practice in all the Courts in Fayette, Jessamine, and Woodford.

Office at his father's, at the late residence of Mrs. Hart, East of the Jail, Lexington Ky. 1834.—49-14.

NOTICE.

I HAVE BEEN DULY AUTHORISED

BY THE DOCT. JOHN D. CORNELL, to settle his said

Councils are therefore requested to call immediately and adjust their accounts, either by payment or note.

JOHN W. TRUMBLE.

Nov. 10—50-14

NOTICE.

A S my wife Jane Rhorer, has left my bed and board, without cause or provocation from me, and having contracted debts a considerable amount in my name since her elopement, and without my consent; I hereby forswear all her sons from harboring or dealing with said Jane

Rhorer, nor will I, in any case, pay debts contracted by her.

HENRY RHORER.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES, FOR SALE BY JOHN NORTON.

Dr. Reife's Botanical Drops.

This is one of the most efficacious compounds in materia medica, for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, and a vitiated habit of the body usually exhibiting themselves in the form of scrofula, scrofulous, leprosy, St. Anthony's fire, fever sores, (even when the bones are affected,) white swelling, (if applied with Dr. Jebb's liniment,) foul and obstinate ulcers, sore legs and eyes, scald head in children, scurvy and scrophularia gout, pimplled or carbuncled faces, festering eruptions, and venerable taints throughout the body, in which last case the drops often cure when mercury fails. Price, \$1 a bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Dr. Reife's Asthmatic Pills.

These pills give immediate relief, and often cure the most obstinate coughs. They give immediate relief in all cases of the asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, pain in the side, spitting of blood, and the chilliness and shivering that precede fevers: they are also a tried remedy for consumption. Price, whole boxes of 30 pills \$1, half boxes of 12 pills, 50 cents.

Dr. Reife's Aromatic Pills.

Its operation is often immediate. The liniment has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years, standing in twenty-four hours, and is recommended with confidence, as one of the best applications known for chilblain, stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains and bruises. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Reife's Aromatic Pills for Females.

An approved remedy for all cases of obstructions, debility hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness and palpitation of the heart, bad digestion and loathing food, and pains of the stomach.

Price \$1 a box.

Dunfries Ich Ointment.

A safe, certain, and efficacious cure for the itch, be it ever so inveterate, in one hour's application only. No danger from taking cold. It does not contain the least particle of mercury, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast. Price 37 1/2 cents a box.

Dunfries Remedy for the Piles.

One of the best and most thorough remedies known for this troublesome complaint. It affords immediate and permanent relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loin, vertigo, head-ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

Price \$1 for both articles, Ointment and Electuary, or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

Alston Corn Plaster.

This application never causes the least pain, although it attenuates and softens the corn, draws out by the roots, and gives it immediate ease. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Reife's Anti-Bilious Pills.

A powerful remedy for bilious affections, indigestions, loss of appetite, head-ache, costiveness and flatulency. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Reife's Vegetable Specific.

This medicine is connected with Mr. Reife's anti-bilious pills, has proved singularly efficacious in relieving and curing obstinate cases of dyspepsia or indigestion. It is also one of the best remedies known for sick head aches, sickness of the stomach pause and flatulency and is used as a remedy to sea bathing. Price 50 cents a box.

Dunfries Eye-Wash.

Persons who have used this eye-wash, have found the most unexpected and desirable relief after every other remedy resorted to had failed. Price 25 cents.

Lexington, April 29, 1834.—22-6.

LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!!!

TO SHOEMAKERS, 2100 SIDES superior SPANISH SOLE LEATHER,

100 dozen WAX CALF SKINS,

600 sides HEAVY KIPS,

LINING and BINDING SKINS,

150 lbs. SHOE THREAD—assorted.

Just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia. Shoemakers will find it to their interest to examine our stock, as it is the most extensive ever offered for sale.

ALSO,

Two FINE HORSES, one a Sumpter Filly,

for sale,

WM. TUCKER.

Nov. 25—45.

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS, FOR FALL & WINTER, 1834

Kentucky Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION, FOR THE PRESIDENCY,
COL. R. M. JOHNSON,
[Subject to the nomination of the National Convention.]

FREEMEN! cheer the HICKORY TREE,
In STORMS its boughs have shelter'd THEE;
O'er FREEDOM'S LAND its branches wave,
Was planted on a Lion's Grave.

From the Columbus Hemisphere.

R. M. JOHNSON.

Since we first announced the name, of the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, we have received many communications approving our course, and giving us assurance not only of their acquiescence, but of their support. The following letter is from an experienced politician, of the Western part of New York—and that whom, no one is better acquainted with the wishes of the people. From the highly respectable source whence it emanates, we are induced to believe that the Hero of the Thamess holds a higher place in the estimation of the people of the East, than was anticipated by his friends in the West.—Our correspondent is quite correct in the notice which he takes of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton. The station which this gentleman now holds, cannot be filled by one so well calculated for the present posture of affairs,—and his withdrawal from the Senate would, therefore, not only be a serious breach in the Democratic ranks of that body, but a most disastrous event to the Democracy of the Nation. With these facts before them, we think there are but few, who will not make a sacrifice of personal predilections, for the sake of perpetuating their republican measures.

GENTLEMEN.—I perceive in replying to yours of the 14th, I omitted to mention my impressions with regard to the nomination of Col. R. M. Johnson as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. This was not from any reluctance to express my opinion, but merely forgetfulness. I say, then, that my impressions are, that none of the Empire States, or Eastward, will hesitate in supporting him. He stands high in our confidence and affections—that is, we approve his principles; and we equally esteem those of Thomas H. Benton, but we think Mr. Benton will be more serviceable in the Senate at present.

The Presidency—and Vice Presidency.

Mr. BENTON declines the Mississippi nomination for the Vice Presidency, but defends in the ablest manner that of Mr. Van Buren. He proceeds to say:

"No public man, since the days of Mr. Jefferson, has been pursued with more bitterness than Mr. Van Buren; none, excepting Mr. Jefferson himself, has ever had to withstand the combined assaults of so many, and such formidable powers. His prominent position, in relation to the next Presidency, has drawn upon him the general attack of other candidates, themselves as well as their friends; for, in these days, (how different from former times!) candidates for the Presidency are seen to take the field for themselves,—banging away at their co-operators,—sound the notes of their own applause, and dealing in the tricks, and cant, of veteran cross-road or ale-house electioneers. His old opposition, and early declaration (1826) against the Bank of the United States, has brought upon him the pernicious vengeance of that powerful institution; and subjected him to the vicarious vituperation subversive assailants inflamed with a wrath, nor their own, in whatsoever spot that terrible institution maintains a branch, or a press retains an adherent, or holds a debtor. (It was under the stimulus, and predictions, of the Bank press, that Mr. Van Buren was rejected by the Senate in 1823.) Yet is all this combination of powers against him, and in all these unrelenting attacks, there is no specification of misconduct. All is vague, general, indefinite, mysterious. Mr. Crawford, the most open, direct, and palpable of public men, was run down upon the early cry of 'giant at intrigue' a second edition of that cry, now stereotyped for harder use, is expected to perform the same service upon Mr. Van Buren; while the originators and repeaters of the cry, in both instances, have found it equally impossible to specify a case of intrigue in the life of one, or the other, of these gentlemen.

Again:

"The first relaxation of the ties which bound together the Democracy of the North and South, East and West, was followed by the restoration to power of federal men, and the re-appearance in the administration of federal doctrines, and federal measures. The younger Mr. Adams crept into power through the first breach that was made in the Democratic ranks; and immediately proclaimed the fundamental principles which lie at the bottom of ancient federalism, and modern whiggism, 'the representative not to be pained by the will of his constituents,' 'constitutional scruples to be solved in practical blessings,' two doctrines one of which would leave the people without representatives, and the other would leave the Government without a constitution.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, a bill allowing compensation to grand and petit juries.

On motion of Mr. Wingate, a bill to amend an act, entitled, "An act regulating the mode of settling the accounts of Executives, Administrators and Guardians," approved, Feb. 24, 1834.

On motion of Mr. Wingate, a bill for an appropriation of money, to be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the Kentucky river.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, a bill concerning Physicians of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Southgate, a bill providing for an appropriation of money to improve the navigation of Licking river.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, a bill allowing compensation to grand and petit juries.

On motion of Mr. Wingate, a bill to amend an act, entitled, "An act regulating the mode of settling the accounts of Executives, Administrators and Guardians," approved, Feb. 24, 1834.

On motion of Mr. Wingate, a bill to reduce the time allowed for prosecuting a writ of right in certain cases, and to authorize a writ of right to be revived.

On motion of Mr. Wingate, a bill to authorize an appropriation of money to clear out the obstructions and improve the navigation of Rockcastle river, from where the Madison road crosses the same to its junction with Cumberland river.

On motion of Mr. Wingate, a bill to amend the law against absent and resident defendants.—Also, a bill to amend the Charter of the Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Company.—Also, a bill to amend the Charter of the Louisville Turnpike Company.

The following bills were reported from the committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. McHenry, a bill for the benefit of the head right settlers of this Commonwealth.

Each of the above bills were read the first time—the second reading dispensed with. The first was referred to the committee of Courts of Justice, and the second to the committee of Finance.

On motion of Mr. Bush,

Resolved, That the committee of Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the publication of a Digest of the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth, for the use of grand juries.

It has so happened that, although every Southern President (four in number) and the only Western one (through his own terms) has received the warm support of Northern Democracy, yet no Northern President has ever yet received the support of the Southern and Western. Hitherto this peculiar, and one-sided result, has left no sting, created no heart burnings, in the bosom of Northern Democracy, because it was the result, not of sectional bigotry, but of facts, and principles. The administrations of the two Northern Presidents were alike offensive to republicans of all quarters, and were put down by the joint voices of animated Democracy.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1835.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing that they had met, formed a quorum, and elected their Officers, and that they were ready to proceed to Legislative business.

The usual messages were interchanged between the two Houses, and a joint committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, and inform him the General Assembly had convened, and are now ready to receive any communication he may think proper to make. The committee accordingly waited upon his Excellency, the Governor, and was informed by him that he would lay before them, at 12 o'clock this day, a message in writing.

The following standing committees were appointed by the Speaker of the Senate, viz:—

Courts of Justice.—Messrs. Guthrie, Thornton, Clegg, Willis, James, Blackburn and Lusk.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Davis, Roberts, McDonald, Harrel, Carter, Morehead and Miller.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Murrell, Boyd, Sisk, Gilbert, Nuttall, Patterson, Roberts, and Thomas and Jordan.

Courts of Justice.—Messrs. Hanson, Trimble, Davis, Graves, Tompkins, Woolley, Burks, Harris, Goss, Agin, Trapnell, Collins and Brown.

Religion.—Messrs. Stevenson, Hines, Miller, Harrow, J. T. Walker, Bell, Bullock, O'Bannon, Kendall, Grubbs and Garvin.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Johnson, Sudduth, Triplett, Anderson, C. J. Walker, Spragg, Andrews and Bristow.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Breck, Mitchell, Alsop, Dyer, Samuel, Hansford, Haydon, Drake, Lewis, Williams, Gaines and Wilson.

Education.—Messrs. Covington, W. C. Marshall, Palmer, O'Brian, Sterrett, Wilson, Bailey, Brown, Collins and Blair.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Ford, C. C. Marshall, Dunlap, Gaines, Simpson, J. V. Walker, Winfield, Beasman, Mansfield and Bowring.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Anderson, Morlow, Andrews, Covington, Dunlap and Murrell.

The usual messages between each house, and the Governor, were then exchanged.

Leave was asked to bring in bills as follows—which leave was referred to several select committees.

Mr. Hanson, a bill to establish the office of Comptroller of the Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, laid before the Senate the memorial of Mana Butler, praying that the State subscribe for a number of copies of his collection of the State papers of Kentucky.—referred to committee of Education.

Mr. Willis moved for leave to bring in a bill to take the sense of the people of this Commonwealth as to the expediency and propriety of calling a Convention.

The question being taken on granting leave to bring in said bill, it was decided in the affirmative.—Yea 24, Nays 14.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, and were referred to appropriate committees to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, a bill for the better confirmation of the estates of persons holding or claiming under conveyances from married women, and under conveyances not recorded in proper time.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a bill to enlarge the Constable's district in Laurel county, including the town of London.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Logan county.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, a bill for the benefit of Greenbrier A. Gaither and Wm. R. Grigsby.

On motion of Mr. M'Henry, a bill for the benefit of the head-right settlers of this Commonwealth; and a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Pulaski county.

On motion of Mr. Thornto, a bill to regulate proceedings in Chancery against unknown heirs.

On motion of Mr. Daviess, a bill to amend an act, entitled, "An act to provide for the improvement of the road from Franklinton county to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county."

On motion of Mr. Chinn, a bill to amend the laws relating to the condemnation of private property, which may be required for public purposes, on works of internal improvement.

On motion of Mr. Wingate, a bill for an appropriation of money, to be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the Kentucky river.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, a bill concerning Physicians of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Southgate, a bill providing for an appropriation of money to improve the navigation of Licking river.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, a bill allowing compensation to grand and petit juries.

On motion of Mr. Wingate, a bill to amend an act, entitled, "An act regulating the mode of settling the accounts of Executives, Administrators and Guardians," approved, Feb. 24, 1834.

On motion of Mr. Wingate, a bill to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a bill to repeal an act, entitled, "An act repealing the law authorizing the people of Rockcastle, Knox, Harlan and Letcher counties to pass the turnpike and wilderness road without paying toll," approved Feb. 24, 1834.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sudduth, a bill to incorporate a company to turnpike a road from Winchester through Mt. Sterling to Owingsville.

Mr. Woolley, a bill to incorporate the Bank of the City of Lexington.

Mr. Beasman, a bill more effectually to guard occupants in the possession of lands forfeited to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Pownoy, a bill to amend an act providing for the settlement of the accounts of executors and guardians.

Mr. Lewis, a bill to reduce the price of lands west of Tennessee river, and for other purposes.

Mr. Collins, a bill to establish the Bank of the City of Mt. Vernon.

On motion of Mr. Gaines, a bill to amend an act incorporating a company to make a turnpike road from Covington to Lexington, by the way of Williamstown.

Mr. Daniel, a bill to improve the navigation of the North and Middle forks of the Kentucky river.

Mr. Samuel, a bill to incorporate a company to turnpike a road from Frankfort through Georgetown to Paris.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1835.

Mr. McHenry read, and laid on the table, the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that our Senators be instructed to enquire, by the examination of witnesses and such other legal method as they may choose to adopt, into the conduct of the circuit judges of this Commonwealth, and to report the facts to this House, and their opinion, whether the defect in the administration of justice arises from the nature of the system, the want of general abilities and qualification of the Judges, or their habits of life disqualifying them from the discharge of their public duties, and if so, to report the name or names of such judge with the facts.

The following bills were reported from the committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Guthrie, a bill for the benefit of the head right settlers of this Commonwealth.

Each of the above bills were read the first time—the second reading dispensed with. The first was referred to the committee of Courts of Justice, and the second to the committee of Finance.

On motion of Mr. Bush,

Resolved, That the committee of Courts of Justice be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the publication of a Digest of the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth, for the use of grand juries.

It has so happened that, although every Southern President (four in number) and the only Western one (through his own terms) has received the warm support of Northern Democracy, yet no Northern President has ever yet received the support of the Southern and Western. Hitherto this peculiar, and one-sided result, has left no sting, created no heart burnings, in the bosom of Northern Democracy, because it was the result, not of sectional bigotry, but of facts, and principles. The administrations of the two Northern Presidents were alike offensive to republicans of all quarters, and were put down by the joint voices of animated Democracy.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived—a message, in writing, was received from the Lieutenant and acting Governor, or by Mr. Crittenden, Secretary of State, which was taken up and read.—[See last paper.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The rules of last session were adopted, and the usual order for the appointment of the standing committees was made.

The following are the standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Phelps, Hollingsworth, Burnett, McClure, Matson, Tuck, Hudspeth, Fauquier, Murray, Myers, John Thomas and Richardson.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Williams, Ryton, Wortham, Stevens, Pomeroy, Lewright, Dugan, Dever, Dohoney and Conway.

Claims.—Messrs. Helm, Murrell, Chevis, Eaves, Hart, Daniel, Austin, Estus, Sharp, Jas. Thomas and Jordan.

Courts of Justice.—Messrs. Hanson, Trimble, Davis, Graves, Tompkins, Woolley, Burks, Harris, Goss, Agin, Trapnell, Collins and Brown.

Religion.—Messrs. Stevenson, Hines, Miller, Harrow, J. T. Walker, Bell, Bullock, O'Bannon, Kendall, Grubbs and Garvin.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Johnson, Sudduth, Triplett, Anderson, C. J. Walker, Spragg, Andrews and Bristow.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Breck, Mitchell, Alsop, Dyer, Samuel, Hansford, Haydon, Drake, Lewis, Williams, Gaines and Wilson.

Education.—Messrs. Covington, W. C. Marshall, Palmer, O'Brian, Sterrett, Wilson, Bailey, Brown, Collins and Blair.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Ford, C. C. Marshall, Dunlap, Gaines, Simpson, J. V. Walker, Winfield, Beasman, Mansfield and Bowring.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Anderson, Morlow, Andrews, Covington, Dunlap and Murrell.

The Speaker, laid before the Senate a communication from Joel Scott, former Agent and keeper of the Penitentiary.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Cox, assistant Secretary of State. The message was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate—I nominate for your advice and consent, James E. Davis, to be Mayor of the city of Lexington, for the ensuing year.

J. T. MOREHEAD.

January 6, 1835."

Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent to the said appointment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bailey presented the remonstrance of the citizens of Lincoln county, and Mr. Cunningham, the remonstrance of many of the citizens of Mercer county, against the division of the latter county.

Mr. Gaines reported a bill to increase the salaries of the circuit judges.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1835.

The Senate, according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole

LEXINGTON:

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1834.

It is stated in the Richmond Chronicle, that Judge UNDERWOOD has resigned his seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals.

Both houses of the North Carolina legislature have instructed Mr. Mangum, to expunge Mr. Clay's resolution of censure on President Jackson, from the Journals of the Senate.

The Convention bill passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky by one vote, and was rejected in the Senate by a tie, 19 to 19.

Dr. C. A. Rudd is announced a candidate for Congress in opposition to the Hon. Ben Hardin—who is likewise announced.

The Address of our carrier will be found on the first page of this paper.

On this. It is said that the Hon. James M. Wayne was nominated to the Senate to be judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Judge Johnson, deceased.

Also, that the Hon. Andrew Stevenson is to be re-nominated as Minister to England.

Our Intelligence from Frankfort induces us to believe that the Convention bill will pass both houses of the legislature. The correspondent of the Intelligencer says, "the speeches of Messrs. Brown and Helm for the bill, and of Mr. Breck against it may be considered as putting forth the main design and plan of the conflict. I have brief notes of them all, and have a prospect that those of Messrs. Breck and Helm will be by those gentlemen filled out, at my request, for publication."

It is doubtful whether the Independent Bank will be granted to Lexington.

As our paper was going to press we learned that the House of Representatives rejected the Convention Bill by a vote of 49 to 45.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The resolution of Mr. Hawes for raising a special Committee on the Military Academy at West Point, will be an advantage to that institution. Public attention being directed to it, the abuses will be singled out for reprehension, while we may anticipate a reform in its management. Much of the censure directed against the institution, was caused by the favoritism of the predecessors of Gov. Cass, and was partly to be ascribed to the conduct of the applicants themselves—who having no idea of remaining in the service, besieged the government to give them a charitable education with the view of returning home to embark in other pursuits. This has been repeatedly the case with the wealthiest applicants, whose names ought to be identified and exposed.

Since Gov. Cass has been at the head of the War Department, (we have been informed by a member of the Military Committee,) he has pursued a different course, and selected the cadets from the persons most likely to remain in the service, instead of sons of the members of Congress.

That the management of the school will be reformed cannot be doubted while the public attention is fixed on it. But we cannot for a moment credit the idea, that Congress will abolish the school. To make a down right war of extermination on it would indeed be "Vandalism revived!" One of our maxims of state enjoins it on us in times of "peace to prepare for war." What kind of preparation could any people make, who were wholly ignorant of the military art, as practised by the educated moderns. It has been justly said in the American Quarterly Review, that the science of war, like every other science, has been gradually "carrying on a series of improvements, the fruits of experience and discovery, the knowledge of which demands of the modern officer a much more arduous task than belonged to the subalterns of ancient armies. Fortification, so materially modified since the invention of gunpowder, and the consequent use of the musket and cannon as weapons of war, was comparatively unknown to the ancients. To the same cause must be attributed the origin of all the different arms of the service, now essential to war; and that science of enlarged strategy which has substituted the skilful arrangements of a campaign, and the masterly manœuvres of the field, for the triumph of mere physical superiority, as formerly evinced in the "struggle of the line."

No better example could be selected for a favorable illustration of the superiority of Science, over brute force, than the battle Austerlitz, which could not have been won in all probability, by any other than the genius of Napoleon; an action conducted upon the purest principles of the art of war, and which gave a decisive victory, against the discipline and superiority of numbers rallied by the two Emperors of Russia and Austria in person. The conception of the action was purely mathematical, consisting of a series of manœuvres, all of which took effect by the intrepidity and daring of the French.

The bill for improving the Wabash passed the Senate of the U. States by a vote of 23 to 17.

Col. BENTON, has laid the republican party, under lasting obligations to him for his efforts to preserve the harmony and unanimity of the party. Henceforward the republicans should have but one ticket which can stand against the world, VAN BUREN and JOHNSON. We most religiously believe that it will carry every state in the valley of the Mississippi—eastward of the mountains, the republicans will be invincible.

The Philadelphia Aurora of Jan. 7th, says Mr. Van Buren is to succeed our present Chief Magistrate, and that "THE DEMOCRACY WILL NOW UNITE ON COL. R. M. JOHNSON FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY."

The Maysville Monitor of Thursday says:—"Col. Benton having withdrawn his pretensions, the field is left not only open, but clear for Col. Johnson." It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, that this may be the universal sentiment of the party, which will gain by it, increased strength and confidence, and insure the attainment of Col. Benton's patriotic aspiration, *The Union of the Democracy.*

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Clay submitted his report on the 6th inst. to the Senate on our relations with France and was universally expected, (notwithstanding the heroism of our contemporary the "Observer & Reporter") he reports that it is "inexpedient" at this moment, to vest the President with authority to make reprisals on the French for our plundered property on the high seas. The report is made up of extracts from the correspondence between the two governments, collated with a view to show that the French constantly promise to pay the indemnity, but it does not contain one original, or profound view of our Foreign relations.

Two years ago it was the language of the Admin's. Administration, of which Mr. Clay was thought to be the moving principle, that our commerce was almost *piratically* taken by the French, and that all the arts of negotiation had failed to obtain indemnity! Mr. Adams in one of his messages said, the property plundered, "was taken or destroyed, under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character." (First Message to Congress in 1825.)

This report was drawn up by Mr. Clay with the debates in the Chambers of Deputies before his eyes, where the language of insult is frequently employed towards this country, and where it is evident a vast number of Deputies exerted themselves warmly to defeat the appropriation—and we have not the slightest evidence that the present chamber is differently disposed. The report continues to say, "it cannot be supposed that France would tacitly and quietly assent to the payment of a debt to the United States, by a scilicet seizure of French property, which after full deliberation, THE CHAMBER HAD EXPRESSLY REFUSED ITS CONSENT TO DISCHARGE." After expressly refusing to pay, would Mr. Clay have the President to supplicate France for the indemnity?!

The *Pennsylvanian* in exposing the arts of the opposition to divide the republicans makes the following allusion to their plan of running a *Jackson* man for the Presidency:—

"There first love is said to have fallen on Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky; but the Colonel, with his accustomed republican firmness, is reported to have promptly declined the honor of a defeat, as the successor of Gen. Jackson, for the benefit of the late whig party, and now nameless opposition.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated:—

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 1835.

Sir:—"Your kind favor of the 25, Dec. is before me, and the regrets you there express for the humiliating condition of our friends here, are but a part of what we and our friends throughout the state must now feel, after the treatment we have received from our speaker of the house (Mr. Clegg.) He declared to me that his first choice was our mutual and honorable friend Col. R. M. JOHNSON.—He professed to be directly hostile to Judge McLean's pretensions, and as such he was sustained by the whole Democratic members of the house. And what has been his course? Let his own conscience answer! You have seen the address of our "wig" members and other citizens nominating the Judge,—"wigs" or "whigs" did I say, I recall the term—

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday of two packets in extraordinary short passages, one from London and the other from Havre, we have English and French news to very late dates. The vessel from Havre is the *Silvie de Grasse*, Captain Weldeboldt, whence she sailed on the 12th December, and the one from London is the *Montreal*, Captain Chadwick, which sailed on the 9th.

The news from Paris is to the 9th. In the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th of December the question was taken on a proposition which involved approbation of censure of the course of policy marked out by the ministers and resulted in the ministry being sustained by a vote of 184 to 117. This circumstance is of peculiar interest to American readers, inasmuch as the French ministry have avowed an intention of pushing the appropriation to carry into effect the violated treaty with this country.

Sir Robert Peel it was understood would take office, and, at the latest accounts, had passed through Rome on his way to England.

ENGLAND.

The King in his reply to an address from the City (London) Corporation gave the following answer:

"I have been, and ever shall be the object of my earnest solicitude to correct abuses, and to improve the condition of the country. I trust the Ministers I may appoint will by the successful prosecution of this, the first wish of my heart, justify my confidence, and obtain that of my People."

This is considered by many as an assurance that the new Ministry will not be forced to prevent those reforms which its predecessors were preparing, or leave them down to such dimensions

heretofore declined some of the most honorable appointments in the nomination of President Jackson—never held any appointment from any President, except a military one during the war from President Madison, and no relation of his has received any office, contract, or emolument from the Federal Government, or under any law of Congress, during the fourteen years that he has been in the Senate."

The Boston "Statesman," and the "Morning Post" are quite in a rage with the Swigs of Boston for a supposed present of a cane to Saml. M. Brown, of Louisville. These editors may suppress their wrath now, for we can acquit the whigs of the crime laid to their charge. The whole story of a cane sent to Sam. Brown is a *hoax* we are informed, started by a gentleman in Louisville, who received two or three canes and gave it out in jest that they were made of the wood of "Old Ironsides."—One of these canes was in all probability given to B.—at least so the story goes, as the Boston papers seem to know nothing of the affair.

From the Boston Statesman, "A man is known by the company he keeps."

If the moral of this adage be applicable to parties as well as men—and we see no reason why it should not be—the Swigs of Boston are in a bad way. It is but a few weeks since they were paying homage to Poindexter, a man whose moral character and personal habits are well known to be such as to render him an unfit associate for respectable men. We are now about to introduce to our readers another worthy whom the "pious" Swigs of this refined city have "delighted to honor"—and we think there will be no difficulty in proving him equally worthy, with Poindexter, of their attentions and favors. In the Lexington (Ky.) Observer and Reporter of the 12th inst. is the following paragraph:—

"The Whigs of Boston have recently presented our old fellow townsmen, SAMUEL M. BROWN, Esq. of Louisville, a splendid cane made of a part of the old ship CONSTITUTION, in consideration of distinguished services rendered during the last war, and since that time." A more worthy Whig could not have been selected upon whom to bestow an honor. Mr. Brown is a member elect of the Legislature, and we have frequently heard his name mentioned in connection with the highest office in the House of Representatives."

We shall examine Mr. Brown's claims to the "honor" in question in the same order in which they are enumerated in the Observer and Reporter. The Maysville Monitor sums up the amount of his services during the last war, by saying that he "volunteered as a private in Capt. Trotter's company at the commencement of the war. The troops marched and reached the frontier—was run about a few weeks and ordered to Columbus, Ohio, to prepare for an expedition against the Mississinawa Towns. At this juncture Mr. Brown asked and obtained leave to quit the service, having as he alleged, urgent business to attend to, and never afterwards joined the army in any shape, and although the war continued for many years, remained at home. During the short time Mr. Brown remained in the army, the troop to which he belonged, and which afterwards so distinguished itself, had no opportunity of meeting an enemy—they had that opportunity when they reached the Mississinawa—but Mr. Brown was not there."

As there is nothing in his conduct during the war which would entitle him to particular favor, it follows, as a matter of course that it must be his "distinguished services since that time," which commend him to the "good society" Swigs of this city. And in what, gentle reader, do you suppose those services consist.—Not in challenging an antagonist to mortal combat, and not in fighting when challenged—but in assaulting in a public tavern, the Hon. T. Moore, when the latter gentleman was not only out of health, but entirely unapprised of the intended attack, and so heavily encumbered with overclothes as to be unable to use to advantage the little strength which he possessed. Is it not degrading to think that this feat—which might have been as well performed by any blackguard, possessed of no higher sense of honor than to take advantage of such circumstances to revenge himself upon an individual whom he dared not meet upon fair and honorable terms—not only purchased for its perpetrator a seat in the legislature of Kentucky, but a public testimonial of favor from the leaders of that party which arrogates "all the religion" of the community.

It is easy to see what henceforth must be the position of the majority, with its little amendments and small propositions. Its acts are only looked upon as political. The part of the majority is thus fixed.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

The company from Lexington who fired the salute at Frankfort on the morning of the 8th inst., return sincere thanks to those members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who repaired to the ground on which their piece was elevated, to usher in the morn of that glorious day.

Their kindness and attention on that occasion, will ever be remembered by every individual who composed the Company.

At the same time, they wish to apologize to the Ladies of Frankfort and its vicinity, for awaking them "sae early in the mornin."

The *Beauty* of New Orleans were not afraid sae lang as they heard a cannon roar sae the ranks of their kindred, in the guid cause, protecting virtue and their country.

Anco' the bra' merry Fellows.

* Messrs. John McHenry, from Wayne and Andrew Sisk, from Hopkins—Senators. Messrs. Thomas Jasper, from Polaski, John G. Jordan, from Anderson, Nathan McCleare, from Russell and Jess Coffey, from Casey—Representatives.

From the Kentucky Gazette, of July 30, 1833.

TIN-CART-IANA.

"A BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK."

The proprietors of the Louisville Tin Cart (Journal,) seems to have hit upon a new system of tactics—new at least in this country. They most religiously believe, and act on their faith, that a "beggar on horseback, will ride to the devil." They have truly ascertained the driver of that machine to be of all animals treated of in natural history, the most *odiferous*. With admirable science they have adapted his diet to his constitution, feeding him day by day on skunk-cabbage tea, sweetened with asafoetida, and stirred with the tail of a pole-cat. Thus armed and equipped, they have cast this quadruped into the arena—seemingly resolved to *stink* their adversaries out of the field. It is wonderful that with *him* they have succeeded in creating an atmosphere unfit for *human* respiration. It is wonderful, that within smelling distance of his majesty soon took wind. As sailing female reputation he was ousted from the freehold at dead of night, by the cruel paddle and avenging cow-skin.

We will not here detail the boast of the Canterbury Regulators, how they had made a *memorandum book* of his seat of honor—how Billy Q. swore he had written his name upon it in *cross-bars*—and how Tom P. said he had left "his mark," with "the hide of a two year old bull."

ADAM AKIN, Foreman.

From this locality he made a most felicitous *hegyra* by night, and next inflicted himself on the village of CANTERBURY. Here, for a time, he concealed his diploma of Itch Doctor, and addicted himself to the illustration of Noah Webster's Spelling Book—There is an old saying that "blood will show itself"—and the scent of his majesty soon took wind. As sailing female reputation he was ousted from the freehold at dead of night, by the cruel paddle and avenging cow-skin.

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The last night of grace having come, the Itch Merchant takes leg bail for the West. On the way we know not what befalls him, save that in a certain place he presented himself as a *beneficiary* of the "Association for the better suppression of Lice." Being delivered from vermin,

as may accord with the principles of the Tories or Conservatives.

FRANCE.

We can make room for only a brief summary of the proceedings of the French Chamber, on the question which terminated in a ministerial triumph. The resolution was of the following purport: "The Chamber, being satisfied with the explanations which have been given as to the policy pursued by the government, and finding them not consonant to the principles laid down in its Address, pass to the order of the day." This resolution was warmly debated during the 5th and 6th of December. M. Thiers, the Minister of the Interior, commenced the debate. The London Courier says:

"He dwelt with great force and eloquence on the remarkable fact, that four years after the French revolution, that country was in a state of great tranquility, and of rapidly increasing prosperity, while Europe enjoyed general peace. He very properly observed that if any person, immediately prior to that revolution, had hinted that such things were possible, no man would have credited him. M. Thiers even ascribed the power of the English Ministers to effect reform to the moderation and good sense of the French Ministry, which by preserving peace, kept the Whigs in office. As a fair deduction from such facts, the Minister praised the system, and announced that the government would continue to act on the same policy. He stated that the system was one of firm resistance to those who sought to disturb the public tranquility, but that that system needed the countenance of the Chambers. Messrs. Passy and Dupin gave some explanation as to the breaking up of the Ministry of the Three Days, which amounted in substance to this, that some persons beside themselves controlled their deliberation both in form and spirit, to which they did not like to submit. M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber, disclaimed all party views, and was angry that he and his friends were denominated the Tiers-Parti. He took credit to himself for having advised both Marshal Gerard and M. Cassier Perrier to take office, and for having several times refused office himself. He also claimed for himself the credit of having, more than ever, given advice to the King. In point of policy the only principle which M. Dupin announced as forming the creed of the Tiers-Parti, is, that the Chamber is a power of the state, the votes of which ought, particularly in financial matters, to be obeyed, but they have been contended."

The Impartial remarks:—"We shall not inquire how many votes in favor of Ministers are due to weakness, how many to necessity, or how many to the impossibility of putting any thing in the place of that which now exists. We hope that the Chamber, by its alliance with the system, may not be drawn from consequence to consequence, so as to belie its own votes and those of the late Chamber." We hope that the bill relative to the United States, the extraordinary credits, and the columns of the budget, will not bear witness of this inconsistency. We hope that a systematic majority will not produce a systematic opposition."

The Journal of Commerce says:—"The Chamber of Deputies has given in its political resignation. By a majority of 67 votes it has bound itself to the Doctrinaire Ministry. It has retracted its own Address, and made an apology for having assumed to form a system of its own. This is an unexampled act. The Order of the Day, with the grounds assigned for it, of 1831, is a condemnation of what has just happened, by the recollection it awakens."

HAVRE, Dec. 10.—We come now, says the Courier Francais, to the famous Treaty with the United States; that is to say, to the account of the doubtful claims which have been bought at low prices by speculators of all ranks. The Chamber has put it out of its power to remedy this business. It knows that it is presented by the special desire and will of the King, and having approved the system which in fact places Louis Philippe at the head of the Council, it fears, in rejecting the demand for twenty-five millions, that it shall lose the respect of his Majesty. The Ministers who have twice brought this matter to the Chamber for adjustment, and have twice submitted to the judgment of a refusal, are not intimidated by these decisions. Twenty-five millions, granted or not granted; what is it after all? This amounts to but little, seeing the system that has been adopted, and that the Ministry of October are in the eyes of the majority and of the King, necessary instruments.

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A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nicholasville, on the 3rd December, 1834, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Adm't of John Blackford Morehead II Dr

Arnold Pavia Maxwell J L Dr

Allen Richard 2 Mitchell Dr

Ashford Wesley Morrison Sarah miss

Adams Randolph Mercalf Lucy A

Alson Wm Miller Wm

Bowman Sarah Minter Anthony

Bennett Wm H Marshall Polly Mrs

Baker George W Marshall Polly Mrs

Brownfield Joel Moor Margaret A

Bark Priscilla Mrs McFall C R

Bowman Ann McFarlin Rebecca

Barkley Wm McFarlin Campbell John

Brawner Thomas Nave Peter Dr

Berry G & T Neal George

Baker Martha miss Natt Jacob

Craven David Oaks Almira

Christman Margaret Mrs Preston Gibson

Carissimo Captain Price Jefferson 2

Couty Pontefract Price D B

Cottrell Rodman Proctor Montgomery

Craig Samson Price John S Dr

Chinn Joel II Parrott T miss

Chowing James Peaston Thomas J

Cooper J B Rogers Maben

Clinton Elizabeth Mrs Robinson Faisey Mrs

Craven James S Rutherford H 2

Campbell Martha H Rudd John 2

Christopher W Rudd John 2

Craw Jefferson Rutherford J Dr

Dougherty John Roberts Oh

Doyal Thomas 2 Rice Daniel

Dickerson Jeremiah Rowlond Polly miss

Dickerson Wm Suyder James J

Demoss Asa Swaine Wm C IV

Debb Joseph Tunks John

Davampont G H Wallace Moses

Dickerson W Dr Williams Jeuf F

Elley Geo W Worthington W C

Fox Nathaniel Wm Winton Wm

Gabby Robert Simmons John G

Green Wm 2 Stafford Hinam

Hockins Porter Stivers Wm 2

Heron J B Scott John or Thomas

Hayes Henry Sutton Jane Mrs

Hord Lucy B Snider John

Harris Nathaniel Siders Mary

Hockins Thomas Spears John F

Hockney Samuel Thompson Henry P 3

Heifner John Tennell Joseph

Hockins E D Thompson Wm capt

Hogan Wm Tunks John

Hartin James Wallace Moses

Hinds Jonathan Williams Jeuf F

Hendrick Mary D Worthington Joseph

Homes A Wm Winton Joseph

Homes Thomas Wormack & Bryan

Hockins George Woods Archibald

Hawser Henry R West Charles 2

Holloway Samuel Weekham Ezevel

Jinerson B D Wm Hezekiah

Jackson David Wm Rebecca me 2

Kurken all Jacob Wm Walter Richard

Kipp A H Winscot Greenville

Keller John Wickham A

Ketting Peter Wimborne Campbell

Knight Grant Young Richard

Linnan Absalom Young John

Lewis C R Young A Dr 2

Logan Minerva Mrs Young A Dr 2

JAMES LUSK, Postmaster

January 31, 1835.—1st

KENTUCKIANS LOOK AHEAD!!!!

AND BE PROMPT.

J. SYLVESTER has had the gratification during this year of rendering hundreds happy. The amount of Prizes distributed by him has been enormous. Fortune is lavish of her favors. Such therefore who will persevere in their brilliant studies with attention. Make their selection and forward their orders to 130 Broadway, N. Y., are certain of success.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 1—For the benefit of the Petersburgh Mechanics Association.

To be drawn at Alexandria, January 17.

CAPITALS.

15,000,—5,000!

75 PRIZES OF \$500.

\$15,000!—\$5,000!—\$2,000!

\$1500!—\$1200!—\$1000!—\$750!—\$500!—\$480!—\$450!—\$400!—\$350!—\$300!—\$250!—\$200!—\$150!—\$100!—\$50!—\$25!—\$10!—\$5!

Tickets only \$5.

Certificates of Package of 25 whole tickets will be sent on receipt of \$70. Halves and quarters in proportion.

J. S. SYLVESTER.

130 Broadway, New-York.

GRAND SCHEME:

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 2—For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Jan. 24, 35.

CAPITALS.

\$20,000.—\$10,000

100 PRIZES OF \$1,000.

20,000 D'ls.—10,000 D'ls.—5,000 D'ls.

100 Prizes of \$1,000!—16 Prizes of \$500!—56 of \$100!—56 of \$80!—112 of \$50!—120 of 40, &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of Package of 22 Whole Tickets will be sent on receipt of \$60. Halves and Quarters in proportion.

J. S. SYLVESTER.

130 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

ALL who whom it may concern—that I shall, on the 1st, 2nd, or 4th day of March, 1835, attend at the house of William Faught, in Ohio county, State of Kentucky, with the Surveyor of said county and Commissioners, to prosecute the lines of my land on which said Faught lives at this time, and by adjournment continue from day to day (and place to place) until completed as the law directs. **JAMES PATTERSON.**

Fayette county, Ky. Dec. 30, 1834.—50^{—1}

GLASS-WARE.

PLAIN AND CUT GLASS-WARE, consisting of Bowls, Dishes, Jugs, Wines, Lemonades, Tumblers, in a great variety and of beautiful Patterns. One complete set of GLASS is only one on hand, (bluted pattern,) Window Glass—\$ by 10; 10 by 12 and 12 by 18, at Louis'ville prices.

A general assortment of Apothecaries' Ware. Just received and for sale by **JAMES & BROTHER.**

Sept. 17—39^{—1}

NOTICE.

JOHNSON & REYNOLDS having disposed of their STORE, respectfully make a call on their debtors to come forward and pay their accounts and notes, as soon as possible. One or both of the partners will be found at their late stand, now occupied by W. H. RAINY, either of whom is authorized to settle, by note or cash, the concern.

Lex Oct 29, 1834—44^{—1}

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE & LOT on Main-cross street, on which I formerly resided in Lexington. Also an out lot on the opposite side of that street—about a house and lot on Limestone street near the jail. Those disposed to purchase will enquire of Maj. Tilford, Mr. Richard Higgins, or Mr. M. T. Scott, who are authorized to negotiate a sale.

JA. HAGGIN.

A certain cure for weak, sore and inflamed Eyes. April 29, 1834—32^{—1}

FASHIONABLE AND SERVICEABLE HATS.

WHITE & SHAW.

HAVE now on hand at their Hat Shop north corner of Main and Main-cross streets, a splendid assortment of **LONG AND SHORT NAPPED BEAVER HATS**; **IMITATION**, **do**; **Celebrated Brush**, **do**; **Satin Beaver**, **do**; **Castor's and Roram's**, **do**.

All of their own manufacture, which they will warrant equal to any imported from the East, or manufactured in the West, and will be sold on an accommodating terms.

N. B. Ladies' beaver hats made to order.

Oct. 17, 1834—43^{—1}

PHENIX TRUNK SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

Sign of the White HORSE, Lexington, KY.

WM. H. EANES,

(Agent for J. J. Worsham.)

HAS taken his old stand from which he was removed by fire last winter, on Main street near Postlethwait's Phoenix Hotel, where his shop is refitted in first rate style, and he is prepared to furnish every article in his line, of the best quality, and on short notice. He has in his employ the best of workmen in every branch of the business.

Oct. 8, 1834—41^{—3}

STATE OF KENTUCKY, §

Montgomery Circuit.

September Term, 1834.

Aquila Young, &c. Complainants, against

Robert Scobe, &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the parties by their counsels, and on motion of the Defendant, a rule is granted them against the Complainants, to show cause by the first day of the next term of this court, why they can't pay over or make over property to this suit before the court. On motion of the Complainants, leave is granted them to demand his bill herein; and they filed the same. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendant Absalom B. Bailey, is an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; and he not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, therefore on motion of the Complainant, it is ordered that unless the said Absalom B. Bailey, do appear here on the first day of the next March term of this court, and answer the Complainants original and amended bills, that the same shall be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for two months by successive weekly insertions, in some public authorized newspaper of this state, and that this cause is continued till next term.

A Copy; Test., JAS. J. GEORGE, d. clk.

Hanson for Complts. 44—9t

NEW STORE,

Main street, Lexington, opposite the Bank of the United States.

GREEN L. PRYOR,

PROPRIETOR of the above REPECTORY,

takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just completed a new arrangement of the entire Establishment, from the Culinary Department to the private Drawing Rooms of the visitors. This has been done at very considerable expense, and he depends upon a patronage from the public to sustain his efforts, which shall ever be directed towards the accommodation of his patrons. His Bar has been refurnished in a tasteful and neat style, and filled with Spirits, Wines, &c., the best our dealers import. Reputation allows that his Cookery is not surpassed (if equalled) in either East or West, and for the purpose of continuing this opinion, he asks a call from the followers of Epicurus, who may be served with the most delicious BIRDS, STEAKS, TRIPES, OMOLETS, and every variety that our market or country affords, in the most speedy possible manner. He has just received a lot of SUPERIOR BLUE POINT OYSTERS.

His Eating Rooms are refurnished from the Sitting Room, and a bottle of sparkling Champaign or Burgundy might be enjoyed without the participants having to undergo the usual ordeal of every inquisitive eye. He feels now assured, that by his strict attention and individual superintendence, to please every gentleman who may seek enjoyment at the **COLUMBUS COFFEE HOUSE.**

Lexington, Nov. 1st, 1834.—43^{—1}

EARTHENWARE.

A FULL assortment of EARTHENWARE,

Pink, Purple, Brown and Light Blue.—Edged and Common Ware, now-in-store. Storekeepers are informed our stock is extensive, and will be supplied on good terms. Housekeepers supplied as usual.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Sep. 17—39^{—1}

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